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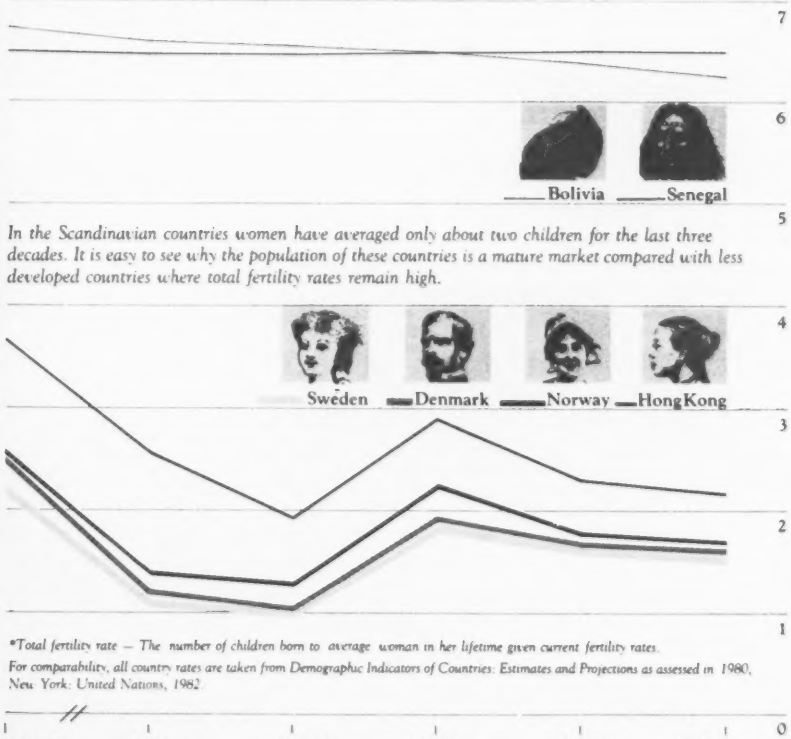
# INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPHICS™

November 1983, Vol. 2, No. 11


**Selected Total Fertility Rates***




*In the Scandinavian countries women have averaged only about two children for the last three decades. It is easy to see why the population of these countries is a mature market compared with less developed countries where total fertility rates remain high.*

*Total fertility rate — The number of children born to average woman in her lifetime given current fertility rates.

For comparability, all country rates are taken from Demographic Indicators of Countries: Estimates and Projections as assessed in 1980, New York: United Nations, 1982.

## *Country Profile*
# Scandinavia

What these Scandinavian countries lack in population they make up for in disposable income.

Per capita GNP in 1981 was $12,790 for Denmark, $13,800 for Norway, and $14,500 for Sweden compared with $12,530 for the United States. All three countries have among the highest living standards in the world. With the exception of three Middle Eastern oil-producing countries (Kuwait, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates) and three European nations (West Germany, Luxembourg, and Switzerland), Scandinavia had the highest per capita GNPs recorded in 1981. (Finland, sometimes considered part of Scandinavia and profiled in the February, 1983 issue of *International Demographics*, had a per capita GNP of $10,380 in 1981.)

Along with the high standards of living go high expectations of quality. Swedish department stores feature *kvalitet* (quality) rather than low prices, partly because low prices are rare, but also because consumers expect to save time and money in the long run by shopping wisely. Scandinavians also expect a good quality of life and have extensive social welfare systems that are financed by high taxes (in the 50 to 75 percent range). Despite their socialist governments, however, over 90 percent of Scandinavian industries are privately controlled. The combination of subsidized necessities and high per capita GNP results in high disposable household incomes.

### Population Growth

The combined population of all three Scandinavian countries was 17.5 million in 1983. Mid-year estimates were 5.1 million for Denmark, 4.1 million for Norway, and 8.3 million

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# Around the World

## Census Bureau's File Now Covers 120 Countries

The U.S. Census Bureau has recently released Women in Development IV, a new summary tape with the latest demographic and economic data about the population of 120 countries. The file replaces one for 95 countries released earlier this year.

The file gives national data, according to sex and urban/rural residence, on population, ethnicity, language, migration, mortality, fertility, marital status, economic activity, and many other topics. The data are shown for all countries in the world with a population of five million or more people and a number of smaller countries.

The Women in Development IV File comes on a single tape reel, in 9-track EBCDIC or ASCII, at 1600 or 6250 bpi, and costs $140. The file can be ordered from Customer Services (Tapes), telephone (301) 763-4100.

For more information about the file, contact the Center for International Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233; telephone (301) 763-4221.

## Market Opportunity

Germany, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, and Switzerland are among the few countries where market opportunities improved in 1982, according to a report recently issued by Business Environment Risk Information of New York.

The BERI Market Opportunity Ranking measures potential sales in a country adjusted for the quality of the country's business environment from the viewpoint of foreign firms. The ranking system is sensitive to recession and reduced private consumption, significant changes in the exchange rate and changes in business operating conditions, according to a BERI spokesman. BERI monitors only 48 countries.

Countries dropping to less than half their 1981 Market Opportunity Ranking included: Brazil, Israel, Italy and Zaire. Mexico's market opportunities contracted 86 percent and France's dropped by 42 percent, according to BERI's analysis.

For more information, contact Michael Enright or James Khatami, IRM (U.S.A.) Inc., The Plaza Hotel, New York, NY 10019; telephone (212) 751-3970.

## Asian Teens

In the United States, 15-year-olds are in their sophomore year of high school and eagerly looking forward to their 16th birthday so they can get a driver's permit.

This year in Asia, about 270 million 15-year-olds are job hunting. On the Indian sub-continent, well over half of young women between the ages of 15 and 19 are married.

Government officials are worried that the early maturation of young men and women will lead to even earlier pregnancies and the health risks that are associated with pregnancy among adolescents.

## Free for the Asking

Having no luck trying to find demographic data for a special project? Subscribers to International Demographics can call Sam Fridman or Doris Walsh for help in finding international demographic data. The data you are looking for may even be in the research library. It is a free service for all International Demographics subscribers. Just call us in Ithaca, New York at (607) 273-6343 between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. EST.

# CONFERENCES

## International Seminars

The International Business Center of New England has issued its 1983-84 schedule of seminars in export and trade. Most workshops and seminars are held in the Boston area and they are open to non-members. Included are such subjects as Doing Business in Western Europe, U.S.-Philippines Trade, Benefits Management, Assessing and Insuring Political Risk, Letters of Credit, and Countertrade/Barter: Doing Business Without Cash or Plastic.

For more information, contact the International Business Center of New England, 22 Batterymarch Street, Boston, MA 02109; telephone (617) 542-0426.

## Asian Markets

"Strategic Demographics for Asian Markets" will be the theme of a day-long conference in San Francisco in the spring, sponsored jointly by International Demographics and the Asian Wall Street Journal Weekly. Emphasis will be on demographic, cultural, and business trends in the Far East and how to take advantage of them to develop your market there. For more information, call Ellen Marsh at American Demographics, toll free at 1-800-828-1133 (in New York State, call 1-800-462-8686).

## Forecasting

A panel on population forecasting will be part of The Fourth International Institute of Forecasters in collaboration with the Manchester Business School.

Persons who wish to submit papers on new product forecasting, population forecasting, financial assessment or implementing forecasting should contact Dr. Robert Fildes, Manchester Business School, Booth St. West, M15 6PB, England; telephone 061-273-8228.

**INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPHICS**

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# Pakistan Focuses on Women's Development

LAHORE — Pakistan's *Sixth Five Year Plan*, launched in July, commits itself to women's development and recognizes that Pakistan women present a shocking profile in terms of literacy, health, fertility, employment, and social awareness.

According to the plan, programs for women will be developed and integrated into each sector of government.

It states that no society can develop half-liberated and half-shackled, and it rejects the notion of separate development for women. But it recognizes that women have been given only marginal help by welfare activities.

Until now, Pakistani planners paid little attention to women. Early this year, for the first time, a separate working group on women's development was set up to study the problems of women and make proposals to speed women's progress from now until 1988.

At a press conference, Pakistan's Minister for Planning, Dr. Mahbub ul Haq, presented the *Women's Group Report* which called for an additional 5,000 million rupees (about $380 million to be spent on women's development, over and above normal program findings.

Literacy, mother and child health, and equality of opportunity are to receive priority, while the Women's Division — set up in 1979 — will receive funds to act as a catalyst overseeing and prodding the ministries and government departments to fulfill their responsibilities towards women. The Women's Division is also expected to monitor women's rights and undertake relevant research.

Definite targets for 1988 are to increase school enrollment for girls from the present 33 percent to 60 percent; to make 10 million adult women literate through use of volunteer and other efforts; to immunize every child against six diseases to help reduce the infant mortality rate from the present 90 deaths per 1000 live births to 50.

Of Pakistan's 45,000 villages, only a quarter have electricity. In the next five years, Pakistan hopes to electrify about 80 percent of its villages, thus making changes possible in education, agriculture and industry, and generating employment for men and women.

Women have been denied access to scientific knowledge, an especially serious oversight in agriculture, an industry in which women make a significant contribution. The *Women's Group Report* emphasizes the invisibility of the Pakistani woman and the absence of recompense for household and productive labor.

### Childbearing

The average Pakistani woman has a long period of childbearing, beginning with early marriage and lasting until menopause, during which she may experience between 10 and 15 pregnancies. Under the prevailing social structure and value system, according to the draft *Plan*, "women's social esteem derives to a large extent from having a large number of children, particularly sons."

By carrying over the strategy of the *Population Welfare Plan* of 1980-83 into the national *Sixth Plan* (1983-88), the government hopes to achieve a reduction in the birth rate from 40 to 36 births per thousand population. It is estimated that this would avert two million births and reduce the fertility rate from the present 5.9 births per woman to 5.4. Unless effective action is taken to reduce the birth rate, the country's large youthful population will cause Pakistan's population of 87 million to double within 25 years.

New family planning strategies will include a network of 45,000 traditional birth attendants in an effort to reduce maternal mortality rates, an extended network of family planning clinics to reach more mothers and children and provide better access to contraception, and education programs to encourage fathers to share responsibility for their children.

Although the government is trying to be a champion for Pakistani women, there has already been a drastic cut in the funding for women's programs — from 5,000 million rupees to only 400 million rupees.

The *Plan* also does not consider the religious orthodoxy and bigotry that works against women in Pakistani society, with active support from some parts of the establishment. •

—*Miriam Habib*

*This report is published through the cooperation of International Planned Parenthood Federation.*

### Pakistan's Plan for Women

| | *1983* | *1988 Goal* |
|---|---|---|
| School enrollment for girls | 33% | 60% |
| Electrification of Villages | 25% | 80% |
| Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1000 live births) | 90 | 50 |
| Live births per 1000 population | 40 | 36 |
| Total Fertility Rate (average number of children born per woman) | 5.9 | 5.4 |

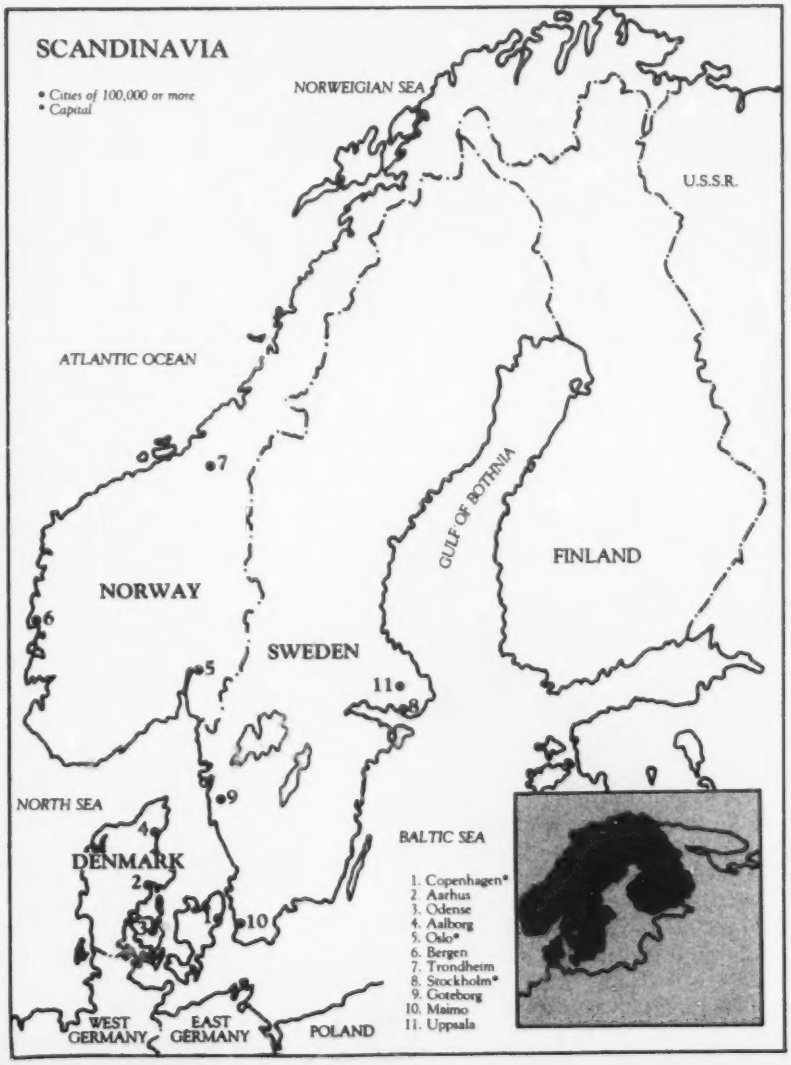
**Sweden, Norway, and Denmark**
*continued from p. 1*

for Sweden. Because of low birth rates ranging from 10 to 13 births per 1,000 population, low death rates of only 10 and 11 deaths per 1,000 population, and insignificant immigration, the Scandinavian countries have barely grown in the last decade. Denmark actually lost population at an annual rate of −0.1 percent per year; Sweden neither gained nor lost, and Norway gained slightly at 0.3 percent per year.

Projections for the year 2000 are that Denmark and Norway will maintain their stable populations, while Sweden will lose a small proportion of its population. By the year 2020, all three countries will have lost population.

The reason for the projected declines is that the total fertility rate (TFR), or average number of children born per woman, is currently below replacement level. The TFR in the early 1980s was estimated at 1.4 for Denmark, 1.7 for Norway, and 1.6 for Sweden. These are lower than the United States' level of 1.8, and are considerably below the 2.1 children per woman needed for natural replacement of the population.

One explanation for low Scandinavian fertility is that people marry later than in the U.S. The average age at first marriage in Denmark is 31 for men and 28 for women; in Norway, 28 for men and 25 for women; and in Sweden, 29 for men and 27 for women. Thus Scandinavian brides and grooms are much older than American; average age at marriage is 25 for American men and 22 for women. On the other hand, there are more cohabiting couples who have children outside of marriage in Scandinavia than in the U.S.




## Regions and Cities

Although similar in many respects, the three Scandinavian countries are not equally urbanized. Denmark and Sweden are slightly more than 80 percent urban, while Norway is still a fairly rural nation with only 44 percent of its population urban. Differential urbanization is reflected in population density figures: 308 persons per square mile in Denmark (the smallest geographically); 34 persons per square mile in Norway; and 52 persons per square mile in Sweden.

The geographic and population totals for Denmark exclude Greenland and the Faroe Islands, while geographic and population totals for Norway include the island territories of Svalbard and Jan Mayen. Norway has sovereignty over Svalbard, formerly called Spitzbergen, but shares coal mining there with the Soviets. Svalbard is considered a potential security threat to Russia because Soviet submarines based at Murmansk need the ice-free waters between Svalbard and Norway's mainland to reach the Atlantic.

Population data are available at the county and municipal level for each country. Denmark has 14 counties and 275 municipalities. Norway has 18 counties and 454 municipalities. Norway also defines about 50 urban settlements. An "urban settlement" is a population concentration having at least 200 residents and where the distance between the houses does not exceed 50 meters; an urban settlement is independent of administrative boundaries.

Sweden has 24 counties and 278 municipalities. Sweden also has population data for "A-regions," or aggregates of municipalities. There were 70 A-regions in 1981 ranging in size from 26,000 persons in Solleftea to 1.5 million persons in Stockholm.

The largest cities in Scandinavia are the capital cities of Copenhagen, Oslo, and Stockholm. Stockholm's municipal boundaries are spread across 14 islands and tied together by 50 bridges. Greater Stockholm refers to the entire metropolitan area and includes 19 suburban kommuns stretched out over numerous other islands. Stockholm is dotted with over 12,000 acres of parkland, much of it "mowed" by sheep in residence during the summer. The most expensive district is Gamla Stan (Old Town), the medieval "town between bridges." This area is undergoing renovation similar to that occurring in the older areas of some American central cities.

Copenhagen is known for its famous Tivoli Gardens, an eight-acre downtown park with forests, miniature lakes, fountains, and twinkling lights. Near the entrance is a statue of Hans Christian Andersen, author of such fairy tales as "The Little Mermaid" and "The Ugly Duckling." American urban planners might think all of Copenhagen a fairy tale: High rise buildings were banned twenty years ago, there are more parks than slums, traffic is light, and public transit runs smoothly.

Oslo, the seat of the Nobel Institute, is located at the head of the Oslo Fjord. A modern city, Oslo is Norway's primary commercial and cultural center, but is also known as a city for families rather than a bustling metropolis. It has been the capital of Norway since the early 14th century. In 1982, a survey of 47 international centers by the Union Bank of Switzerland found Oslo one of the three most expensive cities in the world in which to live.

### Ethnicity and Religion

Scandinavians are predominantly Lutheran. Approximately 95 percent of Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes belong to the state-established Lutheran Church.

Roman Catholics number about 27,000 in Denmark, and the next largest denomination in Denmark is Baptist with about 6,000 members. Altogether, religions outside the National Church had only 41,000 followers in Denmark in 1981.

Pentecostals are the largest non-Lutheran group in Norway (42,000 in 1979), with Methodists numbering about 17,000, Roman Catholics 13,000, and Baptists 12,000. The Lutheran Free Church of Norway had 19,000 members in 1979. Altogether, approximately 3.6 million Norwegians belong to the Church of Norway, while 135,000 belong to other religious communities, and 52,000 report no religious affiliation.

The Church of Sweden claimed about 7.8 million members in 1980. There were also 100,000 Roman

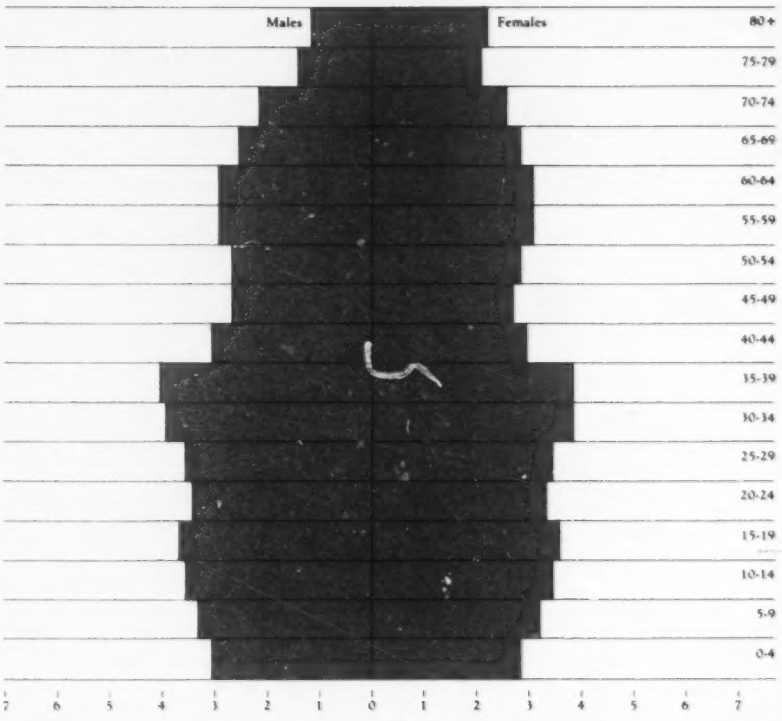
**Scandinavian Cities of 100,000 Population or More**

| | Population |
|---|---|
| *Denmark* (1979) | |
| Copenhagen* (Metropolitan Area) | 1,395,534 |
| Aarhus | 182,778 |
| Odense | 136,358 |
| Aalborg | 114,686 |
| *Norway* (1981) | |
| Oslo* | 451,789 |
| Bergen | 207,753 |
| Trondheim | 135,000 |
| *Sweden* (1981) | |
| Stockholm* (Metropolitan Area) | 1,393,481 |
| Goteborg (Metropolitan Area) | 693,278 |
| Malmo (Metropolitan Area) | 452,818 |
| Uppsala (1980) | 101,969 |

*Capital City

**Population of Sweden by Age and Sex: 1981**

(in percent)




| | Total | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| All Ages | 8,323,000 | 4,118,600 | 4,024,400 |
| 0-4 | 478,800 | 245,100 | 233,700 |
| 5-9 | 539,600 | 276,100 | 263,500 |
| 10-14 | 567,600 | 290,900 | 276,700 |
| 15-19 | 595,600 | 305,100 | 290,500 |
| 20-24 | 548,700 | 279,600 | 269,100 |
| 25-29 | 576,700 | 295,100 | 281,600 |
| 30-34 | 637,900 | 326,000 | 311,900 |
| 35-39 | 655,100 | 337,600 | 317,500 |
| 40-44 | 491,800 | 251,800 | 240,000 |
| 45-49 | 434,000 | 218,500 | 215,500 |
| 50-54 | 448,800 | 222,200 | 226,600 |
| 55-59 | 481,400 | 236,600 | 244,800 |
| 60-64 | 489,300 | 237,800 | 251,500 |
| 65-69 | 439,100 | 207,500 | 231,600 |
| 70-74 | 386,500 | 174,600 | 211,900 |
| 75-79 | 279,500 | 116,100 | 163,400 |
| 80+ | 272,600 | 97,900 | 174,700 |

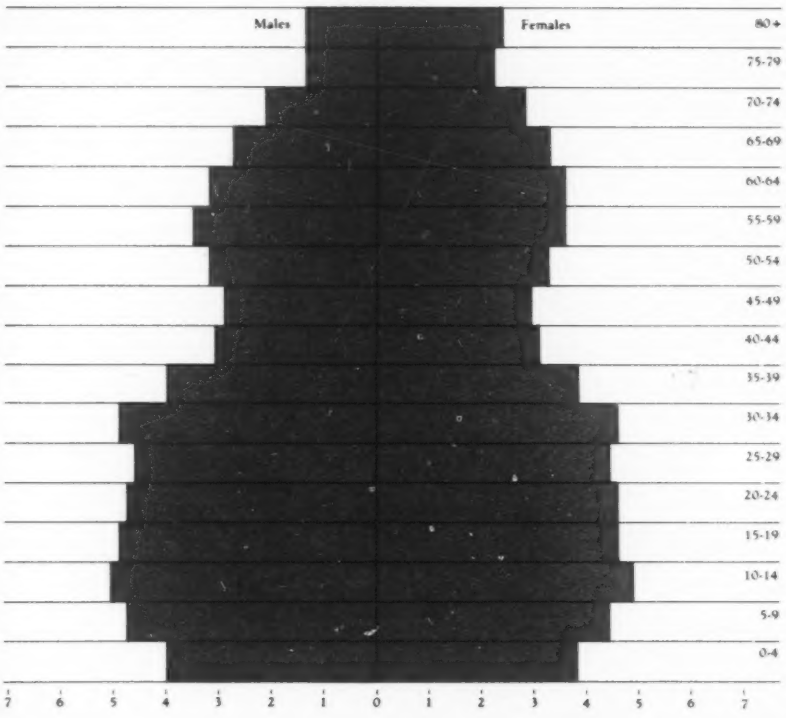
*Source: Statistical Abstract of Sweden, 1982-83.*

Catholics, 91,000 Pentecostals, 87,000 members of the Mission Covenant Church, 50,000 Baptists, 38,000 members of the Salvation Army, and 15,000 Jews.

The Scandinavian countries are ethnically homogeneous. The majority of the people are of Scandinavian or Germanic descent. Some Danes are of Eskimo heritage because Greenland is a part of Denmark; there is also a Danish group known as Faroese from Denmark's Faroe Islands.

The largest racial-cultural minority in Scandinavia is the Lapps, or Samits, as they call themselves. Norway has the largest group (20,000 to 25,000 persons), but there are Lapps throughout Sweden, Finland, and the Soviet Union. The majority of Norwegian Lapps live in Finnmark County. Formerly nomadic reindeer herders, now fewer than 10 percent of Lapps follow the biannual migration. As urbanization and industrialization increase, more Lapps move into office jobs or sell their reindeer for cash instead of living off the animals as their ancestors did. One explanation for the decline in self-sufficiency among Lapps is the introduction of the snowmobile. Snowmobiles are now used to herd reindeer (and coincidentally are a status symbol among young people), but ever-larger herds are needed to pay for gas and maintenance. Thus a Lapp will sell some of the herd to pay for the snowmobile and have fewer reindeer to subsist on later.

**Population of Norway by Age and Sex: 1981**




| | Total | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|
| All Ages | 4,092,200 | 2,027,500 | 2,064,700 |
| 0-4 | 258,500 | 132,500 | 126,000 |
| 5-9 | 307,800 | 157,200 | 150,600 |
| 10-14 | 332,600 | 170,800 | 161,800 |
| 15-19 | 316,300 | 162,400 | 153,900 |
| 20-24 | 309,200 | 158,000 | 151,200 |
| 25-29 | 304,400 | 156,200 | 148,200 |
| 30-34 | 316,000 | 163,300 | 152,700 |
| 35-39 | 261,600 | 134,500 | 127,100 |
| 40-44 | 206,300 | 104,600 | 101,700 |
| 45-49 | 193,300 | 97,300 | 96,000 |
| 50-54 | 213,000 | 106,700 | 106,300 |
| 55-59 | 236,800 | 116,600 | 120,200 |
| 60-64 | 228,600 | 109,400 | 119,200 |
| 65-69 | 200,600 | 93,400 | 107,200 |
| 70-74 | 164,600 | 72,200 | 92,400 |
| 75-79 | 120,900 | 48,300 | 72,600 |
| 80+ | 121,700 | 44,100 | 77,600 |

Source: *Yearbook of Nordic Statistics*

## Age Distribution

The population of the Scandinavian countries is older than the United States population. Fifteen percent of Danes and Norwegians are 65 or older, compared with 11 percent of Americans; 17 percent of Swedes are 65 or older. Discrepancies are similar at the younger end of the age structure. Twenty-three percent of the U.S. population is under age 15, compared with 20 percent in Denmark, 21 percent in Norway, and 19 percent in Sweden.

Because health care is subsidized and infant mortality is low in all three countries, life expectancy is high for Scandinavians. Average life expectancy is 74 years for Danes and 75 for Norwegians and Swedes (compared with 74 for Americans). Six percent of Danes and Norwegians and 7 percent of Swedes were aged 75 or older in 1981.

Projections show that the future age structure of the Scandinavian countries will be similar to the current age structure since there is so little population growth. Denmark projects that 18 percent of its population will be under age 15 in the year 2000, while 15 percent will be aged 65 or older. Sweden's population is projected to have 18 percent under age 15 and 16 percent aged 65 and over by 2000.

## Households and Families

Household data are difficult to standardize among the three countries. Norway has information only for families and people who live alone, for example, while Denmark and Sweden report on a variety of households and families, including mar-

ried and cohabiting couples and people who live alone. Sweden has the most detailed information on cohabiting households.

The table on page 8 presents a summary of comparable household information for Scandinavia. In the entire region, there were a total of 7.1 million households. Four million households (roughly 57 percent) consisted of married or cohabiting couples; 2.6 million households (37 percent) had children.

### Housing

Most Scandinavian housing stock is relatively new, considering that the countries themselves are many centuries old. Over 50 percent of the dwellings in Norway and Sweden were built since 1950. Partly due to the newness of the housing, the majority of dwellings have modern facilities.

In Stockholm, hundreds of prefabricated, high-rise units in satellite cities were built to offset severe housing shortages in the 1940s; estimates are that one-quarter of Stockholmers now live in these self-contained communities. There has been so much new building in Stockholm that few slums exist.

The most current data available record 2.4 million dwelling units in Denmark (1981); 1.3 million in Norway (1970); and 3.5 million in Sweden (1975). Approximately one-third of Danes and Norwegians live in single-family detached homes. In Sweden, "small houses," or buildings with one or two dwellings, account for 42 percent of the housing stock. The remaining 58 percent is classified simply as "other" and presumably includes multi-family housing.

Multi-family buildings account for 38 percent of all dwellings in Denmark and 18 percent in Norway. Proportionately more Norwegians than Danes live in attached housing: 32 percent versus 7 percent. Reflecting Norway's more rural nature, proportionately more of its housing stock is classified as farm related: 15 percent compared with 7 percent for Denmark.

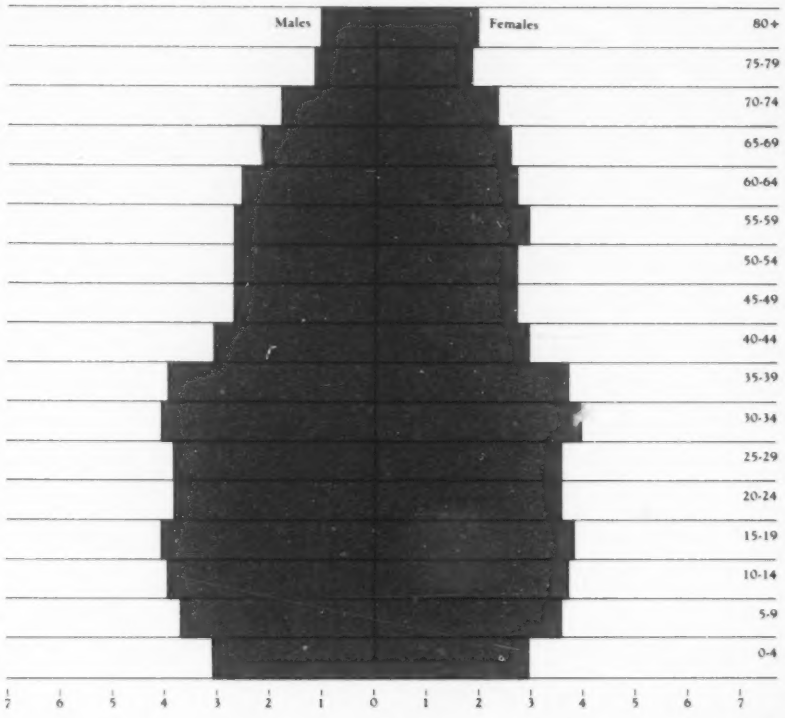
Dwellings in Sweden tend to be smaller than those in Denmark. Whereas 68 percent of Swedish homes had three or fewer rooms, only 44 percent of Danish homes were that size. Just over one-quarter of Danish homes had five or more rooms compared with only 14 percent in Sweden. Although accommodations may be small, crowding is unusual. Sixty percent of Norwegian dwellings, for example, contained less than one person per room.

Danish citizens have about the same rate of homeownership as Americans: 35 percent are renters and 64 percent are owners. The situation is somewhat different in Sweden. Just over 50 percent of dwellings are owner-occupied, and 38 percent are rented from either state or local governments, co-operative building societies, or some semi-public organization.

One of the clearest indicators of the high standard of living and leisure time enjoyed by Scandinavians is the number of seasonal or holiday homes owned in each country. Den-

**Population of Denmark by Age and Sex: 1981**

*(in percent)*




| | *Total* | *Male* | *Female* |
|---|---|---|---|
| All Ages | 5,124,800 | 2,528,000 | 2,595,800 |
| 0-4 | 306,700 | 157,000 | 149,700 |
| 5-9 | 364,800 | 186,200 | 178,600 |
| 10-14 | 383,400 | 196,500 | 186,900 |
| 15-19 | 400,200 | 204,800 | 195,400 |
| 20-24 | 371,600 | 189,900 | 181,700 |
| 25-29 | 372,800 | 191,100 | 181,700 |
| 30-34 | 407,600 | 208,500 | 199,100 |
| 35-39 | 384,100 | 196,600 | 187,500 |
| 40-44 | 301,800 | 152,500 | 149,300 |
| 45-49 | 272,600 | 135,900 | 136,700 |
| 50-54 | 271,700 | 133,900 | 137,800 |
| 55-59 | 282,000 | 136,800 | 145,200 |
| 60-64 | 263,200 | 126,000 | 137,200 |
| 65-69 | 242,700 | 112,400 | 130,300 |
| 70-74 | 205,600 | 89,700 | 115,900 |
| 75-79 | 146,800 | 58,500 | 88,300 |
| 80+ | 146,300 | 51,800 | 94,500 |

*Source: Denmark Statistical Yearbook, 1982.*

mark reported 186,000 weekend cabins in 1981, or 8 percent of its housing stock. Sweden had 611,000 homes designated as secondary use in 1981, which constituted 15 to 17 percent of its housing. Although Norway does not have current statistics on such housing, a sample of 1,800 people in 1970 turned up 1,900 vacation homes, or more than one per person. "The" place for a summer home among Stockholmers is the Skaargard, an archipelago of thousands of islands that stretch along the Baltic shore. Vacationers can retreat to a two-room cabin or a Victorian gingerbread on an islet of their own.

### Education

Literacy is nearly 100 percent in all three Scandinavian countries. Denmark and Sweden have nine years of compulsory education and Norway has ten; Boys and girls have approximately equal rates of school enrollment. The predominant languages in Denmark are Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic (an Eskimo dialect), and some German; English is the major second language. Norway's official language is Norwegian; some people speak a Lappish dialect. Swedish, Finnish, and Lappish languages are spoken in Sweden.

Denmark had 722,000 students enrolled in grades one through eleven in 1980. At the next level of instruction, the *Gymnasialt niveau* (roughly equivalent to our high school), 74,000 students were enrolled in the academic track and 125,000 students were enrolled in the vocational track in 1980. Women outnumber men among academic students and men outnumber women in the vocational programs. Just over 100,000 students were enrolled in post-secondary education in 1980. Part-time and evening education enrolled 858,000 students in 1980/81, and almost three times as many women as men attended part-time classes.

Over 3,000 Norwegian primary schools enrolled 594,000 pupils in the academic year 1979/80. Special schools for the handicapped numbered 97 and had nearly 4,000 students. Upper secondary schools (like our high schools) enrolled 174,000 students in almost 1,000 schools. Norway had 121 colleges and 13 universities with approximately 70,000 students in 1978/79. Men slightly outnumbered women at the college level and the gap widened somewhat at the university level.

Norway reported in 1975 that 64 percent of the population had completed education at the primary level, and 28 percent had completed an education at the high school level. Approximately 9 percent of the population had a college or university degree. Women were less likely to have completed college (6 percent vs. 11 percent for men).

Comprehensive schools (kindergarten through 9th grade) had just over one million students in 1981/82 (in both vocational and academic courses). Integrated upper secondary schools (10-12) enrolled 284,000 students in 1981, 38 percent of whom specialized in liberal arts, 18 percent

### Scandinavian Households

| | *Denmark (1981)* | *Norway (1980)* | *Sweden (1980)* | *Finland (1980)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Households | 2.2 million | 1.4 million | 3.6 million | 1.8 million |
| Average Size of Household | 2.4 people | 2.9 people | 2.3 people | 2.6 people |
| Number of Couples Married or Cohabiting | 1.2 million | 939,000 | 2 million | 760,000 |
| % of Total Households | 54% | 67% | 56% | 42% |
| Number of Households With Children | 805,000 | 624,000 | 1.1 million | 888,000 |
| % of Total Households | 36% | 45% | 31% | 49% |

### Scandinavian Labor Force

| | *Denmark (1980)* | | | *Norway (1981)* | | | *Sweden (1981)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Total 000s* | *% of Labor Force* | *% Female* | *Total 000s* | *% of Labor Force* | *% Female* | *Total 000s* | *% of Labor Force* | *% Female* |
| **Industry** | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Employed | 2,575 | 100 | 44 | 1,971 | 100 | 42 | 4,332 | 100 | 46 |
| Agriculture, Hunting Forestry and Fishing | 196 | 8 | 27 | 164 | 8 | 34 | 237 | 5 | 26 |
| Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying | 477 | 19 | 31 | 425 | 22 | 23 | 1,035 | 24 | 26 |
| Construction | 172 | 7 | 11 | 150 | 8 | 1 | 288 | 7 | 8 |
| Wholesale, Retail Trade, Restaurants, Hotels | 441 | 17 | 44 | 335 | 17 | 56 | 583 | 13 | 52 |
| Transport, Storage, and Communication | 170 | 7 | 24 | 178 | 9 | 23 | 293 | 7 | 27 |
| Finance | 177 | 7 | 47 | 102 | 5 | 45 | 282 | 7 | 47 |
| Services | 926 | 36 | 63 | 573 | 29 | 64 | 1,508 | 35 | 71 |
| Not Classified or Unemployed | 15 | * | 60 | 46 | 2 | 56 | 110 | 3 | 47 |

*Less than 1 percent
Source: International Labor Office, Denmark Statistical Yearbook.

in economics, and 42 percent in technological and natural sciences.

Sweden had a total of 13,000 pupils enrolled in special schools for the mentally retarded in 1980. Municipal adult education attracted 162,000 students in 1979, and like Norway, almost twice as many women as men attend school part-time. Sweden has an apprenticeship program which awarded 1,000 diplomas in 1979 to butchers, electricians, silversmiths and 46 other tradesmen and artists. Only 179 persons were granted the Master's Guild Diploma that year for the same range of occupations.

### Labor Force

Dependence on the land and sea for a livelihood is high, given the level of industrialization of the Scandinavian countries. The proportion of the Scandinavian labor force in agriculture, hunting, fishing, and forestry is almost twice that of the American labor force. Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are almost completely surrounded by water, making the fishing industry an important source of income and food.

Statistics on the service industry reflect Scandinavia's urban economy. Approximately one-third of each country's labor force is employed in the service industry. Manufacturing, mining and quarrying account for about 20 percent of the labor force. The next largest group in all three countries is wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels (ranging from 13 to 17 percent).

Scandinavia has the image of having greater equality for women than the United States, yet Scandinavian women are in the labor force in approximately equal proportions as American women. Between 42 and 46 percent of the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish labor force are women, compared with about 43 percent of the U.S. labor force.

Twenty-six percent of Sweden's workers in 1981 were in occupations roughly equivalent to the U.S. "professional, technical, and kindred" occupations. Two percent of employed Swedes were administrators and managerial workers; 12 percent were in clerical or related work; 8 percent were in sales; and 13 percent in service occupations. Approximately 30 percent were in occupations similar to our blue-collar categories, with 5 percent in agriculture, fishing, forestry and hunting.

Denmark classifies 18 percent of its labor force as salaried employees, "upper and intermediate level;" another 18 percent are "salaried, other." These categories combined are similar to our white collar occupations. Danish wage earners, skilled and unskilled, equal 28 percent of the labor force.

About 19 percent of Norwegian workers are in professional, technical and related categories; 5 percent are administrators or managerial workers; 10 percent are in clerical positions; 10 percent are in sales; 12 percent in services; and 33 percent in blue collar occupations. About 8 percent are in agriculture and related occupations.

### Income and Consumption

Scandinavia's position among the top ten countries in the world in per capita income has already been noted. It is almost impossible to compare average earnings among the three countries or to make comparisons with the United States due to differences in taxation and social service provisions.

For example, salaried employees affiliated with the Danish Employers' Confederation earned the equivalent of about $875 per month in 1981 ($937 for men and $663 for women). Norwegian salaried employers affiliated with the Norwegian Employers' Confederation averaged $413 per month for men and $265 per month for women in 1979. The most comparable category for employees in Sweden is in wholesale and retail trade, where average monthly earnings for full-time clerical workers were $311 in 1980 ($334 for men and $244 for women).

Although the Danish and Norwegian data are fairly comparable, the Swedish data are divided among so many occupational groups that an exact comparison is not possible. All three Scandinavian countries have statistics on wages and salaries for numerous categories of workers (see "Sources of Information" below for complete references) for the reader who needs more detail.

It is easier to interpret data on what those incomes buy for individ-

**Comparative Statistics for Scandinavia**

| | *Denmark* | *Norway* | *Sweden* | *Finland* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Population | 5.1 million | 4.1 million | 8.3 million | 4.8 million |
| Total Fertility Rate* | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Percent Urban | 80 | 44 | 80 | 62 |
| Percent 65 Years and Over | 15 | 15 | 17 | 12 |
| Percent Under 15 Years | 20 | 21 | 19 | 20 |
| Life Expectancy (years) | 74 | 75 | 75 | 74 |
| Persons Per Sq. Mi. | 308 | 34 | 52 | N.A. |
| Per Capita GNP-1981 | $12,790 | $13,800 | $14,500 | $10,380 |

** number of children born per average woman in her lifetime, given current fertility rates.*

**Ownership of Selected Consumer Goods: 1980 (% Of Households Owning)**

| | *Denmark* | *Norway* | *Sweden* | *Finland* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Private Car | 61% | 56% | 68% | 46% |
| Washing Machine | 56 | 79 | 67 | NA |
| Dishwasher | 20 | 12 | 23 | 10 |
| TV (B/W or Color) | 89 | 90 | 97 | 70 |
| Color TV | 65 | 60 | 78 | 49 |
| Refrigerator | 96 | 91 | 96 | 97 |
| Deep Freezer | 45 | 73 | 68 | 58 |

*Source: European Marketing Data and Statistics, 1983, Table 123: Ownership of Motor Vehicles and Accessories, London: Euromonitor Publications Ltd., Order from Gale Research Company, Penobscot Building, Detroit, MI 48226.*

ual households than to try to establish comparability among them.

### Sources of Information

The 1982 Danish *Statistical Yearbook* (669 pages) is published in Danish and English by Danmarks Statistik in Copenhagen. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) published one of its economic surveys of Denmark in January 1982. It is available for $4.00 from the United Nations. The U.S. Department of Commerce published an *Overseas Business Report* for Denmark in December, 1982 (OBR 82-22) and a *Foreign Economic Trends* (FET 83-036; $1.75) in April 1983. Both are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office. The Department of State's *Background Notes* on Denmark were released in October 1981.

Norway has just released a multivolume summary of its 1980 census, but the best concise statistical resource is the *Statistical Yearbook 1980* (460 pages; n.p.). The yearbook, as well as a series of weekly and monthly statistical bulletins, can be ordered from the Central Bureau of Statistics, Dronningens gt. 16, P.B. 8131 Dep., Oslo 1, Norway. The OECD survey of Norway was released in March 1982, and can be purchased from the United Nations for $4.00. The U.S. Commerce Department's *Foreign Economic Trends* (FET 82-069) for Norway came out in July 1982, and can be ordered for $1.50 from the U.S. Government Printing Office. *Background Notes* from the State Department were released in October 1981.

The *Statistical Abstract of Sweden 1982/83* (579 pages; n.p.) can be ordered from Statistics Sweden, Stockholm. The OECD economic survey of Sweden was published in July 1982, and costs $4.00 from the U.N. The U.S. Commerce Department released an *Overseas Business Report* on Sweden in November 1980 (OBR 80-37); the *Foreign Economic Trends* report (FET 83-044; $1.75) came out in June 1983. Both can be ordered from the U.S. Government Printing Office. The State Department's *Background Notes* for Sweden were released in October 1982. •

*—Daphne Spain*

# Publications

**World Population 1983 (Advance Report) — Recent Population Estimates for Countries and Regions of the World,** No. IS-WP-83, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau, 1983. Order for $1.50 prepaid from Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

For those who are worried about diminishing markets, it is good news that the world added 82 million new consumers in the 12 months ending on June 30, 1983 — the largest increase in the history of mankind.

Even for those whose main concerns are depletion of the environment and food shortages, there is some good news. The world's annual growth rate has declined gradually over much of the past 20 years, the report shows. It peaked at 2.2 percent in 1964-65, gradually declined over the next 10 years, and has remained steady since then. In the last 12-month period, it was 1.75 percent.

The 1983 estimate of the world population is 4.7 billion.

Five nations have 52 percent of the world's people. In order of size, they are Mainland China, India, the Soviet Union, the United States, and Indonesia.

The five greatest contributors to the 1982-83 increase were India (adding 15.5 million), China (adding 15 million), Indonesia (adding 3.3 million), Brazil (adding 3 million), and Bangladesh (adding 2.9 million).

European nations contributed only 1.5 million additional people over the 12 months measured, and five of them lost population — East Germany, Hungary, Denmark, Malta, and West Germany.

While this advance report may be useful for those who must prepare their own annual estimates, a more complete report, which should be available before the end of this year will contain more detailed estimates of birth and death rates for each country, and summary information on topics such as infant mortality, life expectancy at birth, literacy, percent urban, and percent of labor force in agriculture. The advance report contains only population estimates for each of the last three years and growth rates for every nation and region for the past two years.

**Sudan: A Country Study** (Area Handbook Series), Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government, Printing Office 1983, 365 pp. Order from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Sudan is the sixth largest country in Africa, but its population density is low — only 7 or 8 people per square kilometer. This edition of the Sudan country study supersedes the one published in 1972. The population estimates included are based on the results of the 1973 census. While population information is probably out of date, other cultural information is based on observation and likely to be more accurate, but even the section on the economy has little current information. The appendix does provide reasonably up-to-date lists of government officials and a 1982 estimate of the weapons inventory.

**International Investment Opportunities: How and Where to Invest Overseas Successfully** by Adrian Day, New York: William Morrow & Company, Inc., 1983, 380 pp., $17.95.

While not a source of demographic data, this guide to overseas investing is interesting for those whose work includes some analysis of the foreign marketplace. The emphasis is on foreign investments for the individual, but included is a valuable 21-page resource directory including names and addresses that may help the researcher find financial information needed for business research.

# Regions

## Europe

### West Germany

Steak houses, fish places, burger joints, and pizzerias are nudging out family-style restaurants in West Berlin. If the present trend continues, it may be difficult to find traditional German fare in the city.

According to the West Berlin Hotel and Restaurant Guild, 71 percent of West Berlin's restaurants already specialize in foreign foods. There are 650 Italian restaurants, including pizza places, 170 Yugoslavian restaurants, 90 Asian and more than 100 eateries offering other ethnic specialties.

The rise in the popularity of fast food places has changed the habits of Berlin's restaurant goers, the Guild says, increasing business at traditional snack bars and beer halls as well as at the new establishments. The weak economy has helped bring about this change, providing an added incentive to look for less expensive dining alternatives.

### New British Source

Bernan Associates, a Lanham, Maryland firm, now sells some British government titles on a standing order basis. In other words, Burnham Associates will order certain publications each year for a buyer until the buyer cancels the order. Among the titles it now has available are: *Annual Abstract of Statistics, Birth Statistics, Marriage and Divorce Statistics, Population Estimates, Population Projections, Demographic Review of Population Trends, Advance Analysis of the Great Britain Census,* and *Decennial Supplements to the Census.*

Inquiries should be directed to Nellie S. C. Moffitt, 9730-E George Palmer Highway, Lanham, MD 20706.

### British Households

Household size in Great Britain has continued to decline, according to the *1982 General Household Survey* recently released.

In 1982, the average household size was 2.64 persons. Between 1971 and 1982, the proportion of households with six or more people fell from 6 percent to 3 percent. The percentage of households with only one or two people has risen steadily during the same period. Twenty-three percent of all households had only one person in 1983; 33 percent had two people.

Owner-occupied housing has increased in Great Britain since the Housing Act of 1980 when tenants in housing rented from a local authority or New Town were given the right to buy the homes in which they were living. In 1982, 24 percent of owner-occupied homes were owned outright, 31 percent had a mortgage.

While the number of women in the labor force in Great Britain has decreased slightly in the past two or three years, in 53 percent of married couple families, both the husband and wife work. Among couples where there are no dependent children, both work in 62 percent of the cases.

Ownership of most consumer durables has increased steadily in British households. Ninety-seven percent of households now have a television — 77 percent have a color set. The British are still not dishwasher users. Only 4 percent of households say they have one.

The *1982 General Household Survey* is available from HMSO, P. O. Box 569, London SE9 9NH, England for about $12. •

**Consumption in Great Britain**
**Consumer Durables, Central Heating and Cars: 1972 to 1982**

| | 1972 | 1974 | 1976 | 1978 | 1979 | 1981 | 1982 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percentage of households with: | | | | | | | |
| Television - color | | | 49 | 61 | 66 | 74 | 77 |
| b/w only | 93 | 95 | 47 | 35 | 31 | 23 | 20 |
| Vacuum cleaner | 87 | 89 | 92 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 |
| Refrigerator* | 73 | 81 | 88 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 93 |
| Deep freezer* | — | — | — | 32 | 40 | 49 | 51 |
| Washing machine | 66 | 68 | 71 | 75 | 74 | 78 | 79 |
| Tumble drier | — | — | — | — | 19 | 23 | 26 |
| Dishwasher | — | — | — | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Telephone | 42 | 50 | 54 | — | 67 | 75 | 76 |
| Central heating | 37 | 43 | 48 | 52 | 55 | 59 | 60 |
| A car or van† | 52 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 57 | 59 | 59 |

*Fridge freezers are attributed to both 'refrigerator' and 'deep freezer' from 1979 on, but were excluded from deep freezers in 1978.
†Includes households with more than one car or van.

*Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, 1982 General Household Survey, June 1983.*

# Latin America

## Population by Age and Sex in Selected Latin American Countries

*These medium-range projections are taken from the July 1983 issue of* Boletin Demografica, *produced by CELADE and its affiliate countries. These are the medium-range population projections, made according to middle-level assumptions on future fertility in each country. Using these projections, a marketer who has an age or sex-specific target audience can estimate approximately how large that audience will be in each country through 1990.*

*The* Boletin *from which these projections are taken includes projections by age and sex for 20 countries through the year 2025. It can be ordered for $10 from CELADE, Edificio Naciones Unidas, Avenida Dag Hammarskjold, Casilla 91, Santiago, Chile.*

### ARGENTINA

| | Males | | | Females | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1980* | *1985* | *1990* | *1980* | *1985* | *1990* | *1980* | *1985* | *1990* |
| *All Ages* | 14 045 471 | 15 163 666 | 16 285 428 | 14 191 678 | 15 400 167 | 16 594 449 | 28 237 149 | 30 563 833 | 32 879 877 |
| 0- 4 | 1 645 984 | 1 764 054 | 1 806 580 | 1 595 143 | 1 708 581 | 1 749 138 | 3 241 127 | 3 472 635 | 3 555 718 |
| 5- 9 | 1 412 423 | 1 636 470 | 1 755 022 | 1 371 093 | 1 587 375 | 1 701 303 | 2 783 516 | 3 223 845 | 3 456 324 |
| 10-14 | 1 245 024 | 1 408 454 | 1 632 281 | 1 210 662 | 1 368 255 | 1 584 438 | 2 455 686 | 2 776 709 | 3 216 719 |
| 15-19 | 1 183 111 | 1 239 982 | 1 403 243 | 1 151 867 | 1 207 345 | 1 364 903 | 2 334 978 | 2 447 327 | 2 768 145 |
| 20-24 | 1 151 326 | 1 175 279 | 1 232 480 | 1 121 147 | 1 147 248 | 1 202 999 | 2 272 473 | 2 322 527 | 2 435 478 |
| 25-29 | 1 102 980 | 1 141 770 | 1 166 312 | 1 077 158 | 1 115 429 | 1 141 971 | 2 180 134 | 2 257 199 | 2 308 283 |
| 30-34 | 999 248 | 1 092 138 | 1 131 345 | 971 805 | 1 070 260 | 1 108 938 | 1 971 053 | 2 162 398 | 2 240 283 |
| 35-39 | 876 050 | 985 738 | 1 078 311 | 861 526 | 963 525 | 1 061 933 | 1 737 575 | 1 949 263 | 2 140 245 |
| 40-44 | 798 412 | 858 388 | 967 049 | 796 432 | 851 549 | 953 254 | 1 594 845 | 1 709 938 | 1 920 302 |
| 45-49 | 763 582 | 773 901 | 833 512 | 772 322 | 783 833 | 839 048 | 1 535 904 | 1 557 734 | 1 672 561 |
| 50-54 | 721 689 | 728 129 | 739 834 | 744 712 | 755 138 | 767 513 | 1 466 401 | 1 483 267 | 1 507 347 |
| 55-59 | 624 496 | 673 025 | 681 252 | 662 548 | 721 373 | 732 778 | 1 287 045 | 1 394 398 | 1 414 030 |
| 60-64 | 504 561 | 563 702 | 610 071 | 564 643 | 632 084 | 689 770 | 1 069 204 | 1 195 786 | 1 299 840 |
| 65-69 | 406 442 | 433 509 | 486 993 | 482 431 | 523 752 | 588 287 | 888 873 | 957 260 | 1 075 280 |
| 70-74 | 298 729 | 325 824 | 349 898 | 373 714 | 426 807 | 465 778 | 672 442 | 752 631 | 815 675 |
| 75-79 | 191 764 | 217 164 | 238 826 | 250 834 | 304 311 | 350 523 | 442 598 | 521 475 | 589 349 |
| 80 y+ | 119 651 | 146 141 | 172 421 | 183 644 | 233 302 | 291 875 | 303 295 | 379 443 | 464 296 |

### BRAZIL

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *All Ages* | 60 607 297 | 67 677 025 | 74 992 111 | 60 678 714 | 67 887 370 | 75 375 730 | 121 286 012 | 135 564 396 | 150 367 841 |
| 0- 4 | 8 425 498 | 9 116 333 | 9 576 186 | 8 291 721 | 8 955 928 | 9 387 265 | 16 717 219 | 18 072 261 | 18 963 451 |
| 5- 9 | 7 527 772 | 8 214 018 | 8 910 486 | 7 487 867 | 8 153 913 | 8 824 276 | 15 015 639 | 16 367 931 | 17 734 762 |
| 10-14 | 7 040 324 | 7 473 948 | 8 160 791 | 6 974 394 | 7 451 701 | 8 118 933 | 14 014 718 | 14 925 649 | 16 279 724 |
| 15-19 | 6 907 640 | 6 992 027 | 7 427 236 | 6 845 427 | 6 941 126 | 7 420 031 | 13 753 068 | 13 933 153 | 14 847 267 |
| 20-24 | 5 915 004 | 6 836 630 | 6 926 512 | 5 891 361 | 6 796 072 | 6 896 494 | 11 806 365 | 13 632 701 | 13 823 006 |
| 25-29 | 5 018 718 | 5 831 307 | 6 748 301 | 5 020 672 | 5 831 976 | 6 734 839 | 10 039 391 | 11 663 282 | 13 483 140 |
| 30-34 | 4 062 059 | 4 928 281 | 5 734 915 | 4 052 409 | 4 954 550 | 5 763 159 | 8 114 468 | 9 882 831 | 11 498 074 |
| 35-39 | 3 235 099 | 3 970 906 | 4 826 167 | 3 224 936 | 3 984 005 | 4 879 340 | 6 460 034 | 7 954 911 | 9 705 507 |
| 40-44 | 2 819 327 | 3 143 966 | 3 866 789 | 2 822 646 | 3 154 697 | 3 905 599 | 5 641 973 | 6 298 662 | 7 772 389 |
| 45-49 | 2 360 543 | 2 717 606 | 3 037 417 | 2 381 387 | 2 742 088 | 3 072 895 | 4 741 930 | 5 459 694 | 6 110 312 |
| 50-54 | 2 055 983 | 2 248 771 | 2 595 450 | 2 090 636 | 2 290 609 | 2 646 526 | 4 146 669 | 4 539 380 | 5 241 976 |
| 55-59 | 1 656 803 | 1 925 942 | 2 112 248 | 1 704 634 | 1 982 619 | 2 181 576 | 3 361 437 | 3 908 561 | 4 293 824 |
| 60-64 | 1 256 635 | 1 514 417 | 1 765 280 | 1 312 518 | 1 583 145 | 1 851 409 | 2 569 153 | 3 097 562 | 3 616 689 |
| 65-69 | 989 350 | 1 104 683 | 1 335 156 | 1 057 578 | 1 178 549 | 1 431 939 | 2 046 928 | 2 283 232 | 2 767 095 |
| 70-74 | 645 525 | 818 094 | 916 489 | 710 968 | 899 428 | 1 012 409 | 1 356 493 | 1 717 521 | 1 928 898 |
| 75-79 | 411 819 | 484 396 | 616 703 | 469 204 | 552 948 | 709 603 | 881 023 | 1 037 344 | 1 326 307 |
| 80 y+ | 279 198 | 355 701 | 435 985 | 340 305 | 434 018 | 539 436 | 619 503 | 789 719 | 975 421 |

### CHILE

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *All Ages* | 5 499 277 | 5 978 789 | 6 466 372 | 5 605 016 | 6 095 688 | 6 594 290 | 11 104 293 | 12 074 477 | 13 060 662 |
| 0- 4 | 643 040 | 687 927 | 711 286 | 622 868 | 667 609 | 690 975 | 1 265 907 | 1 355 536 | 1 402 261 |
| 5- 9 | 591 091 | 636 779 | 682 149 | 572 576 | 618 674 | 664 051 | 1 163 667 | 1 255 453 | 1 346 200 |
| 10-14 | 599 983 | 588 225 | 634 063 | 583 840 | 570 800 | 617 072 | 1 183 822 | 1 159 026 | 1 251 135 |
| 15-19 | 617 046 | 596 073 | 584 734 | 603 793 | 581 525 | 568 795 | 1 220 839 | 1 177 598 | 1 153 529 |
| 20-24 | 557 214 | 610 094 | 589 903 | 548 742 | 599 970 | 578 173 | 1 105 957 | 1 210 065 | 1 168 076 |
| 25-29 | 450 052 | 550 064 | 603 187 | 445 205 | 545 005 | 596 407 | 895 258 | 1 095 069 | 1 199 593 |
| 30-34 | 401 950 | 443 235 | 542 714 | 408 324 | 441 424 | 540 968 | 810 274 | 884 660 | 1 083 683 |
| 35-39 | 346 739 | 394 059 | 435 344 | 354 498 | 403 820 | 437 021 | 701 238 | 797 880 | 872 365 |
| 40-44 | 280 987 | 337 526 | 384 457 | 290 033 | 349 173 | 398 239 | 571 020 | 686 699 | 782 695 |
| 45-49 | 236 978 | 270 538 | 325 900 | 248 581 | 283 625 | 342 032 | 485 559 | 554 163 | 667 931 |
| 50-54 | 217 674 | 224 817 | 257 489 | 233 542 | 240 678 | 275 170 | 451 216 | 465 495 | 532 659 |
| 55-59 | 166 365 | 201 932 | 209 359 | 183 720 | 222 894 | 230 251 | 350 085 | 424 826 | 439 611 |
| 60-64 | 135 245 | 149 209 | 181 990 | 157 328 | 171 826 | 209 003 | 292 573 | 321 035 | 390 992 |
| 65-69 | 104 798 | 114 711 | 127 386 | 130 360 | 141 503 | 155 163 | 235 158 | 256 213 | 282 549 |
| 70-74 | 74 508 | 82 451 | 90 966 | 98 089 | 110 759 | 120 883 | 172 593 | 193 210 | 211 848 |
| 75-79 | 42 801 | 53 141 | 59 281 | 967 | 77 273 | 87 704 | 106 768 | 130 414 | 146 985 |
| 80 y+ | 32 809 | 38 007 | 46 165 | 550 | 69 129 | 82 383 | 92 359 | 107 135 | 128 549 |